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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/912,109	SAKAMOTO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Son P. Huynh	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *03* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 November 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11/23/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues there is no indication, reference or concern shown for browserless browsing in Tanigawa Figures 1-2, col. 19, lines 7-43, col. 20, lines 50-67, col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11 (page 11, last paragraph). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa discloses the present embodiment describes the case when in order to display WWW home pages on the Internet, the data communication system 100 uses a one to many TV broadcast to is perform simulated **bidirectional** communication, so that when **compared** to the case when home pages are displayed by a web browser on a personal computer, the display of the user's desired pages on the display unit 154 can be performed at a high speed which is unaffected by congestion... Also, while the display or display images generated by a browser for display on a TV monitor does not make full use of the components, such as the reproduction processing for display image, conventionally provided inside a TV, the present embodiment can achieve simulated bidirectional communication which makes full use of circuitry, such as memory and decoders, conventionally provided inside a TV set (col. 28, line 66-col. 29,

line 11. By providing indication of disadvantages (e.g., does not make full use of the components such as reproduction processing for display images...) when home pages are displayed by a browser, and advantages that make full use of circuitry, such as decoders for display web page and video data, Tanigawa provide indication, or concern about using a "browserless broadcast system".

In addition, the applicant repeatedly states "Since the MPEG2 decoder is used for displaying the web page, there is no need to use a web browser, so that neither a conventional high speed MPU nor a high capacity memory is necessary" (see the specification: page 7, lines 4-6, 10-12, page 10, lines 17-19, 23-25). Thus, the applicant admits if a decoder is used for display web page in a broadcast system, the broadcast system is a browserless broadcast system.

Tanigawa discloses system which makes full use for circuitry, such as memory and **decoders**, conventionally provided inside a TV set for display home page/web page (see include, but are not limited to, col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 22). Thus, Tanigawa discloses method for browsing the Web on the Internet using a browserless broadcast system.

Applicant also argues Tanigawa does not have "a receiving unit for receiving and decoding the transmitting video data and directly transmitting the data to a video display device." Tanigawa does not allude to the direct transmission of video data from a receiving device to a video display device (page 11-12, bridge paragraph), this argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa discloses broadcast system with decoders and no browser for browsing the web as discussed above. Tanigawa further discloses the encoded MPEG 2 including content from Internet is received and processed at the receiving apparatus using separating unit, received data holding unit, reproducing unit, control unit, and the processed data transmitted to display unit (e.g., display unit 154) for display (see include, but are not limited to, figure 1, col. 20, line 13-col. 21, line 18, col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 32, col. 29, line 63-col. 30, line 8). Thus, the limitation "receiving unit" is interpreted as separating unit, received data holding unit, reproducing unit, control unit, decoders; the MPEG-2 data must be decoded (e.g., by decoder(s)) before it is displayed on display unit; the receiving unit directly transmitting the data to video display such as display unit 154 (because there is no browser in the system as discussed above).

The applicant further indicates applicant fails to understand the relevance of cited portions (col. 19, lines 7-43, col. 20, lines 50-67, col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11...) to the elements of claim 1 (page 12, paragraph 2-page 14, line 2).

In response, the relevant of cited portions to elements of claim 1 is indicated in pages 6-9 of the Office Action, mailed 8/22/2007.

Applicant further argues Tanigawa fails teach a step of "establishing an association between a link provided to the video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device by comparing a position coordinate of the cursor

with coordinates of points included in area links linked to other web pages and the like" (page 14, lines 3-15). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa further discloses link information including image link, web page link, etc. and position of cursor (e.g., position coordinate of the icon, cursor/supplemental design, etc. are provided in the multiplexed signal (see include, but are not limited to, col. 3, lines 1-30, col. 4, lines 1-13, col. 5, lines 5-9, lines 56-67, col. 10, lines 36-67, col. 12, lines 15-30, col. 20, line 50-col. 21, line 12). When link areas (e.g., 1801, 1901, etc. – figures 18-21) is selected, the cursor position is determined and a predetermined web page associated to the selected link area is retrieved (see include, but are not limited to, figures 7-11b, 16-21, 26-27, col. 2, lines 50-67, col. 10, lines 35-61, col. 12, lines 15-30, col. 13, lines 46-62, col. 20, line 50-col. 21, line 18, col. 21, lines 54-67, col. 23, lines 30-46, col. 24, lines 29-51, col. 24, line 64-col. 25, line 17, col. 27, line 19-48). Thus, an association between a link (e.g., link to web page, html page, etc.) provided to the video data and a position of a cursor (cursor position) in the video data transmitted to the video display device (e.g., display unit) must be established by comparing a position coordinate of the cursor (cursor position) with coordinate of points (e.g., based on X.Y coordinates) including in the area links (area of hot spots, or links 1801, 1901, etc.) linked to other web pages or the like so that when the cursor select a link area, predetermined web page/ html page associated with the selected area link is activated and retrieved for display.

In addition, if a position coordinate of the cursor is not compared with coordinate of points included in area links linked to other web pages and the like, how can web

page/page and the like associated with the selected link area are displayed when a cursor points to and selects on a link area?

Applicant argues Tanigawa fails to teach "transmitting unit for compressing video data in accordance with a predetermined compression scheme..." (page 14, line 16-page 22, line 28). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa's disclosure reads on the elements of claim 1 as interpreted in the Office Action, pages 6-9. In particular, the element "a transmitting unit for compressing video data and transmitted the compressed data" is interpreted as transmitting data generating unit, holding unit, reading unit, etc. in data transmitting apparatus for compressing video date in a MPEG scheme and transmitting the MPEG data (see Office Action, pages 6-7 and also Tanigawa, col. 19, lines 29-31, col. 29, line 63-col. 30, line 7), the element "receiving unit for...." is interpreted as separating unit, receiving data holding unit..." (see Office Action, page 7 and discussed above), the element "converting a web page..." is interpreted as converting page information obtained from Internet into image data, control information,.... (see Office Action, page 7), the element "compressing the video data...." is interpreted as comprising the display image data, audio, link information, etc. into MPEG for broadcasting (see Office Action, page 7); the element "transmitting the compressed video data" is interpreted as transmitted encoded/MPEG video data (see Office Action, page 7); the element "receiving and decoding..." is interpreted as receiving and processing the encoded MPEG using

components in data receiving apparatus and analyzed as discussed in the Office Action, pages 8-9.

Applicant further argues Tanigawa fails to show converting a web page by "providing the link to the video data on the basis of a link provided to the web page" and "transmitting the compressed video data and information about the link." Tanigawa does not transmit information about the link (page 23). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa discloses providing link such as link to web page, html page, etc. to video data, to display image or to video stream based on link information obtained in the web page (see include, but are not limited to, figures 7-10, col. 10, line 23-col. 11, line 67, col. 12, lines 15-42) reads on the element "converting a web page comprises providing a link....". Tanigawa further discloses transmitting video data in MPEG stream, the MPEG stream comprises video data (e.g., image information, video information) and link information (see include, but are not limited to, col. 20, line 13-col. 21, line 58) reads on transmitting the compressed video data and information about the link.

In response to Applicant's argument that Tanigawa does not anticipate "providing a link to the video data" that includes "extracting a web address linked to the link provided to the web page; and placing the link in the video data on the basis of the position of the link provided to the web page" as in claim 3, the Examiner respectfully traverses.

Tanigawa discloses obtaining unit for obtaining pieces of page information representing a page containing character and images, the page information including link information to show a link is to another page, character information, and image information.... a second producing unit for interpreting the link information including in the obtained page information and producing, for each frame of image data, control information including image link information about a link to another fame of image data... (see include, but are not limited to, col. 2, lines 50-67). Thus, the element "providing a link to the video data comprising extracting a web address linked to the link provided to the web page" is interpreted as providing a link to video data such as frame, or image data comprising interpreting/extracting the link information included in the obtain page information... and the element "placing a link in the video data on the basis of the position of the link provided to the web page" is interpreted as placing link information such as cursor position, coordinates, etc. in frame of image data contained in MPEG stream/multiplexed stream, wherein the link is placed in the image data on the interpretation of link information included in the obtained page so that when the cursor is position of the page/image and selected, predetermined page/image associated with that cursor position is displayed.

Applicant also argues Tanigawa fails to disclose decoding the received data, transmitting the decoded data to the video display device, and establishing and association between the information about the link provided to the received video data

and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device (page 24). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa's disclosure of decoding data in MEPG stream and providing the decoded data to display unit for display, when the user moves the cursor to a position on the image and selects a link, a predetermined another page is activated and display (see discussion in the rejection of claim 1 and discussion above) reads on the element "decoding the received data, transmitting the decoded data to the video display device; and establishing...".

Applicant further argues Tanigawa does not allude to video data that includes "audio data when said web page includes voice or sound" (pages 24-25, bridge paragraph). This argument is respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa discloses obtaining pieces of page information representing a page containing characters and images, the page information including link ...(col. 2. line 50-col. 3, line 30). The data generation unit finds the link information file is AU format, so that it converts the AU format into audio information of the predetermined format... (col. 17, lines 35-42). Tanigawa further discloses display image information, the audio information, and the link information are read and multiplexed into the MPEG stream. When audio information is present, the audio information is transmitted as the television audio signal while the corresponding display image information and link information is transmitted in the image area and retrace area, respectively, of the television image signal for the number of frames required by the reproduction of the audio information

(col. 18, line 38-col. 19, line 28, col. 20, line 13-col. 21, line 30). Thus, the video data includes audio data (audio information) when the web page includes voice or sound (e.g., in AU format).

In response to Applicant argument that Tanigawa fails to show that claim 7 regarding browserless browsing (page 25), the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Tanigawa discloses browserless browsing as discussed regarding to the rejection of claim 1 above.

Applicant's arguments regarding to claims 8-9, 11-12, 16 similar to arguments regarding to claims 1, 3, 5, 7 (pages 25-26) and Examiner's response to the argument correspond to the responses to claims 1, 3, 5, 7.

the limitation "means for establishing an association..." is interpreted as component at the receiving apparatus for reproducing the link information, image information, audio information, etc. and providing an association between the link provided to the video data/image data and a position of a cursor so that when a cursor is placed on a particular position of the image/page and activate, the predetermined page/image associated with the selected position is activated and displayed (see figures 1, 22, and discussion in the rejection of claim 1).

In response to Applicant's argument Tanigawa fails to show that claims 13-15, 19-20 are made obvious by Tanigawa (page 26-page 27), the Examiner respectfully

disagrees. As indicated in the argument in the Office Action, The Examiner provides Karlton et al. (US 5,835,717 – see the claims), Bruck et al. (US 6,008,836 – see the claims), or Aggarwal et al. (US 6,360,227 – see claims) as just few examples to support the obviousness that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to embody the procedures of a method in a "computer readable medium" or program storage device readable by machine" or "computer program product" in order to use predictable results for the instructions could be automatically performed by a processor.

Applicant further argues claims 6 and 10 are not made obviousness by the combination of Tanigawa and Mao because Tanigawa and Mao do not allude to browserless browsing...it is a use of hindsight to try to find a combination for the elements of claims 6 and 10 (pages 27-31). These arguments are respectfully traversed.

Tanigawa discloses browserless browsing as discussed above.
Mao discloses decoder at the set top box for decoding encoded MPEG web page (see col. 9, lines 26-30).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA

1971). In this case, the obviousness takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure. Therefore, the reconstruction is proper.

For the reasons given above, rejections on claims 1-20 are maintained and analyzed as follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-12, 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tanigawa et al. (US 5,973,681).

Regarding claim 1, Tanigawa discloses a method for browsing the Web on the Internet, comprising using a browserless broadcast system (see figures 1-2, col. 19, lines 7-43, col. 20, lines 50-67, col. 28, line 61-col. 29, line 11), which includes:

a transmitting unit for compressing video data in accordance with a predetermined compression scheme and transmitting the compressed data

(transmission data generating, transmitting data holding unit, transmitting data reading unit, multiplexing unit, transmitting unit- hereinafter referred to as transmitting unit- compressing video data in MPEG-2 for transmitting over digital satellite broadcasting to the receiving apparatus 150 – see include, but is not limited to, figure 1, col. 20, lines 12-67);

and a receiving unit for receiving and decoding the transmitted video data and directly transmitting the data to a video display device (e.g., separating unit, received data holding unit, reproducing unit, and control unit, process the received MPEG-2 and transmitted the processed signal directly to display unit 154 for display (see include, but are not limited to, figure 1, col. 23, line 53-col. 25, line 18. Since the data is received in encoded MPEG-2 (col.20, lines 28-34), the received MPEG-2 data must be decoded before it is displayed), the method comprising the steps of:

converting a web page transmitted to the transmitted unit from the Internet into video data (e.g., converting page information into image data, control information, and supplementary design information - see include, but is not limited to, col. 3, lines 1-15, col. 11, lines 60-67);

compressing the video data in accordance with the predetermined compressing scheme (comprising the display image data, audio, link information, into MPEG-2 for broadcasting – col. 20, lines 13-44);

transmitting the compressed video data (transmitted the MPEG-2 stream including video stream, display image information, audio stream, audio information, and

link information, etc.– see include, but are not limited to, col. 20, lines 13-67, figures 1, 11B);

receiving and decoding the transmitted video data using the receiving unit to directly transmit the decoded data to a video display device, without requiring a browser application (receiving and processing the transmitted MPEG-2 using separating unit, received data holding unit, reproducing unit, control unit, signal receiving and transmitted the processed data to display unit 154 for display – see include, but is not limited to, figure 1, col. 20, lines 13-67, col. 23, line 50-col. 24, line 50, col. 28, line 47-col. 29, line 11; the MEPG-2 data must be decoded before it is displayed. Since the receiving apparatus does not have a browser (discussed in "Response to Argument" above), the processed data is directly transmitted to the display unit without requiring a browser application).

Tanigawa further discloses link information including image link, web page link, etc. and position of cursor (e.g., position coordinate of the icon, cursor/supplemental design, etc. are provided in the multiplexed signal (see include, but are not limited to, col. 3, lines 1-30, col. 4, lines 1-13, col. 5, lines 5-9, lines 56-67, col. 10, lines 36-67, col. 12, lines 15-30, col. 20, line 50-col. 21, line 12). When link areas (e.g., 1801, 1901, etc. – figures 18-21) is selected, the cursor position is determined and a predetermined web page associated to the selected link area is retrieved (see include, but are not limited to, figures 7-11b, 16-21, 26-27, col. 2, lines 50-67, col. 10, lines 35-61, col. 12, lines 15-30, col. 13, lines 46-62, col. 20, line 50-col. 21, line 18, col. 21, lines 54-67, col. 23, lines 30-46, col. 24, lines 29-51, col. 24, line 64-col. 25, line 17, col. 27, line 19-48). Thus, an

association between a link (e.g., link to web page, html page, etc.) provided to the video data and a position of a cursor (cursor position) in the video data transmitted to the video display device (e.g., display unit) must be established by comparing a position coordinate of the cursor (cursor position) with coordinate of points (e.g., based on X.Y coordinates) including in the area links (area of hot spots, or links 1801, 1901, etc.) linked to other web pages or the like so that when the cursor select a link area, predetermined web page/ html page associated with the selected area link is activated and retrieved for display.

Regarding claim 2, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 1. Tanigawa further discloses converting a web page comprises providing the link to the video data on the basis of a link provided to the web page (e.g., providing link such as link web page, or html page, etc. to video data, display image or video stream, or MEPG stream based on link (e.g., link to tokyo.html, link to weather.au, or link to www.wbc.com., etc., provided in the web page - see include, but is not limited to, figures 7-10, col. 10, line 23-col. 11, line 67, col. 12, lines 15-42),

the step of transmitting the compressed video data comprises transmitting the compressed video data and information about the link (transmitting the video data comprising transmitting MPEG-2 including video stream, display image, link information, audio information, etc. - see figures 1, 11B, col. 18, line 38-col. 19, line 43, col. 20, line 13-col. 21, line 30).

Regarding claim 3, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 1. Tanigawa further discloses providing a link to the video data comprising:

extracting a web address linked to the link provided to the web page (e.g. extracting address/link information linked to "report.html" page, "tokyo.html" page, or read the URL, etc. provided to the web page– see include, but is not limited to, figures 2-10, col. 2, line 50-col. 3, line 8, col. 7, line 60-col. 9, line 61);

placing the link in the video data on the basis of the position of the link provided to the web page (placing the link information including cursor position, page information, coordinate, etc. in the multiplexed stream/ MPEG stream on the basis of the cursor position of the link, or link information, etc. provided to the web page - see include, but is not limited to, figures 7-11b, col. 2, line 50-col. 3, line 8; col. 8, lines 30-64, col. 10, lines 1-67, col. 12, lines 15-30, col. 13, lines 35-62, col. 20, line 13-col. 21, line 18).

Regarding claim 4, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 2. Tanigawa additionally discloses the step of receiving and decoding the transmitted video data comprises:

decoding the received data (the received MPEG-2 data must be decoded before it is displayed – discussed in rejection of claim 1 above);

transmitting the decoded data to the video display device (transmitting decoded data to display unit 154 – figure 1, col. 24, lines 36-51);

establishing an association between the information about the link provided to the received video data and a position of a cursor in the video data transmitted to the video display device (see discussion in the rejection of claim 1 above).

Regarding claim 5, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 1. Tanigawa also discloses video data includes audio data when web page include voice or sound (broadly interpreted as the multiplexed MPEG-2 includes audio data, when web page include audio information (e.g., weather.au) – see include, but is not limited to, figures 2-3, 11b, col. 9, lines 34-39, col. 18, lines 45-59, col. 17, lines 30-42, col. 18, lines 38-44, col. 19, lines 7-31, col. 20, lines 50-63, col. 21, line 53-57).

Regarding claim 7, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 1. Tanigawa further discloses the predetermined compression scheme is an MPEP2 standard (col. 20, lines 28-67).

Regarding claims 8-9, 11-12, the limitations of the broadcast system as claimed correspond to the limitations of the method as claimed in claims 1, 3, and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 3, 5, 7.

Regarding claims 16-18, the method as claimed is broader in scope than the method as claimed in claims 1-3, and are analyzed as discussed in the rejection of claims 1-3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 13-15, 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanigawa et al. (US 5,973,681).

Claims 13-15, 19-20 are directed toward embody the method of claims 1, 8, 16 in "computer readable medium" or "program storage device readable by machine", or "computer program product". It would have been obvious to embody the procedures of Tanigawa as discussed with respect to claims 1, 8, 16 in a "computer readable medium" or "program storage device readable by machine", or "computer program product" in order that the instructions could be automatically performed by a processor.

6. Claims 6, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanigawa et al. (US 5,973,681) as applied to claim 4 or claim 8 above, and in view of Mao et al. (US 7,089,579 B1).

Regarding claim 6, Tanigawa discloses a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 4. Tanigawa also discloses the link is selected by the user, and bidirectional

communication (see include, but is not limited to, col. 27, line 19-col. 29, line 32). However, Tanigawa does not explicitly disclose sending link information to the transmitting unit when any one link provided to the data transmitted to the video display is selected.

Mao discloses sending link information to the transmitting unit when the link provided to the data transmitted to the video display is selected (see col. 8, lines 5-67, figures 1,4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanigawa to use the teaching as taught by Mao in order to improve efficiency in transmitting of content that is not stored at the receiving device.

Regarding claim 10, the additional limitations of the system as claimed correspond to the additional limitations of the method as claimed in claim 6, and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 6.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Cameron et al. (US 2005/0028206) discloses digital interactive delivery system for TV/multimedia/Internet.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Son P. Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-7295. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher S. Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Son P. Huynh

January 30, 2008

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